

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:17:32 ON 06 JAN 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 21:18:03 ON 06 JAN 2004

L1 12428 FILE CAPLUS
L2 20464 FILE USPATFULL
L3 14135 FILE PCTFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L4 47027 S PSORIASIS OR PSORIAT? OR FOLLICULITIS OR ROSACEA OR (NAIL (2A
L5 169707 FILE CAPLUS
L6 66070 FILE USPATFULL
L7 18533 FILE PCTFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L8 254310 S (HYDROGEN PEROXIDE) OR (HYDROGEN (5A) PEROXIDE) OR (H2O2)
L9 33 FILE CAPLUS
L10 49 FILE USPATFULL
L11 161 FILE PCTFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L12 243 S L4 (3S) L8
SAVE ALL L10077928/L

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L12 ANSWER 32 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1953:63811 CAPLUS
DN 47:63811
OREF 47:10816b-c
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Hair restorer
IN Bohac, Karl
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 17 (Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Perfumes)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	AT 175976	E	19530910	AT	
AB	Human or animal hairs are first treated with concd. H2O2 and then subjected to alk. hydrolysis with NH3 in a known manner. To the viscous liquid thus obtained alc. nettle and burdock-root exts. are added. The concn. in which the prepn. is applied is varied individually. It is also useful in the treatment of seborrhea .				
IT	Burdock				
	Nettles				
	(hair restorer contg. exts. of)				
IT	Seborrhea				
	(prepn. for treatment of)				
IT	Hair				
	(restorer for)				
IT	88-45-9, Benzenesulfonic acid, 2,5-diamino-				
	(in hair dyes)				

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1971:79490 CAPLUS
 DN 74:79490
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 TI N-Methylolthioureas for discoloration of human hair
 IN Ghilardi, Giuliana; Kalopissis, Gregoire; Beaulieu, Henri P.; Abegg, Jean L.
 PA Oreal S. A.
 SO Ger. Offen., 26 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC A61K
 CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2034202	A	19710211	DE 1970-2034202	19700709
	DE 2034202	C3	19790613		
	DE 2034202	B2	19781019		
	BE 753037	A	19710106	BE 1970-753037	19700706
	CH 525672	A	19720731	CH 1970-525672	19700708
	IT 983072	A	19741031	IT 1970-69364	19700708
	CA 961411	A1	19750121	CA 1970-87707	19700708
	GB 1294500	A	19721025	GB 1970-1294500	19700709
	US 3736944	A	19730605	US 1971-209470	19711217
PRAI	LU 1960-59072		19600709		
	LU 1969-59072		19690709		
	LU 1970-60405		19700225		
	US 1969-844645		19690724		
	LU 1970-60403		19700225		
AB	Compns. contg. RR1NCSNR2CH2R3 (I) along with a common oxidizing agent, e.g. 3 or 6% H2O2 or peroxy salts, with anti-seborrheic effects decolored and strengthened human hair by polycondensations. Optionally a disperse azo or nitro dye was added to obtain a tinted brightening. Thus, a compn. of pH 3.8 contg. H2NCSNHCH2OH 2.7 and nitro-p-phenylenediamine 0.1 in 3% H2O2 100 g brightened the hair with copper golden reflexes. Among 8 compds. used were I (R, R1, R2, and R3 given): H, H, H, OMe; CH2OH, (R1R2 =) CH2CH2, OH; H, H, H, morpholino; morpholinomethyl, (R1R2 =) CH2CH2, morpholino.				
ST	thioureas hair decoloration; hair decoloration thioureas; decoloration hair thioureas				
IT	Hair				
	(bleaching of, thiourea heat-generating compds. for)				
IT	Heat				
	(generation of, by thiourea compds. in hair bleaches)				
IT	Dyeing				
	(of hair, in bleaching with heat-generating thiourea compds.)				
IT	Bleaching				
	(of hair, thiourea heat-generating compds. for)				
IT	C. I. Disperse Violet 3				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(for hair bleaching compns. contg. heat-generating thiourea compds.)				
IT	1000-83-5	1600-66-4	3084-25-1	15534-95-9	31411-59-3
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(bleaching compns., hair heat-generating)				
IT	548-62-9				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(for hair bleaching compns. contg. heat-generating thiourea compds.)				
IT	26027-38-3				

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1984:215547 CAPLUS
 DN 100:215547
 ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1984
 TI Promoting skin growth with thioglycolic acid
 IN Ganci, Salvatore
 PA Ciro's Touch, Ltd., USA
 SO U.S., 3 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC A61K031-19; A61K033-40
 NCL 424130000
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4438102	A	19840320	US 1982-406869	19820810
PRAI	US 1982-406869		19820810		

AB The growth of normal dermal and epidermal tissue is promoted by topical treatment with a soln. of 25-40% thioglycolic acid [68-11-1], dil. NH4OH to pH 8.5-11, and glycerin 0.15-0.25, citric acid 0.095-0.29, H2O2 0.0097-0.014, solvent 0.39-0.78, lower alkanol 0.78-1.95, gelatin 1.17-2.73, and H2O to 100%. Thus, 32 oz thioglycolic acid was brought to pH 9.6 with 3% NH4OH; 20 oz of this mixt. was added to 1.5 oz gelatin, perfume, coloring, and 66 oz of a mixt. of glycerin 0.75, 3% H2O2 1.5, Me2CO 1.0, EtOH 3.0, edible gelatin 3.0, hot water 32, and orange French Guinea oil 1 oz in H2O to 1 gal. The use of the soln. in accelerating the healing of lacerations, **seborrhea**, rashes, periodontal surgery wounds, burns, abrasions, and cold sores is described.

ST thioglycolate skin wound disease
 IT Skin
 (growth of, thioglycolic acid solns. for stimulation of, in humans)

IT Wound healing
 (thioglycolic acid solns. for stimulation of, in humans)

IT Burn
 Dermatitis
 Seborrhea
 (treatment of, thioglycolic acid solns. for, in humans)

IT Dermatitis
 (contact, treatment of, thioglycolic acid solns. for, in humans)

IT Virus, animal
 (herpes simplex 1, infection with, thioglycolic acid solns. for treatment of, in humans)

IT 68-11-1, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (skin growth stimulant, for disease treatment and wound healing in humans)

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1984:215547 CAPLUS
 DN 100:215547
 ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1984
 TI Promoting skin growth with thioglycolic acid
 IN Ganci, Salvatore
 PA Ciro's Touch, Ltd., USA
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FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4438102	A	19840320	US 1982-406869	19820810
PRAI	US 1982-406869		19820810		
AB	The growth of normal dermal and epidermal tissue is promoted by topical treatment with a soln. of 25-40% thioglycolic acid [68-11-1], dil. NH4OH to pH 8.5-11, and glycerin 0.15-0.25, citric acid 0.095-0.29, H2O2 0.0097-0.014, solvent 0.39-0.78, lower alkanol 0.78-1.95, gelatin 1.17-2.73, and H2O to 100%. Thus, 32 oz thioglycolic acid was brought to pH 9.6 with 3% NH4OH; 20 oz of this mixt. was added to 1.5 oz gelatin, perfume, coloring, and 66 oz of a mixt. of glycerin 0.75, 3% H2O2 1.5, Me2CO 1.0, EtOH 3.0, edible gelatin 3.0, hot water 32, and orange French Guinea oil 1 oz in H2O to 1 gal. The use of the soln. in accelerating the healing of lacerations, seborrhea , rashes, periodontal surgery wounds, burns, abrasions, and cold sores is described.				
ST	thioglycolate skin wound disease				
IT	Skin				
	(growth of, thioglycolic acid solns. for stimulation of, in humans)				
IT	Wound healing				
	(thioglycolic acid solns. for stimulation of, in humans)				
IT	Burn				
	Dermatitis				
	Seborrhea				
	(treatment of, thioglycolic acid solns. for, in humans)				
IT	Dermatitis				
	(contact, treatment of, thioglycolic acid solns. for, in humans)				
IT	Virus, animal				
	(herpes simplex 1, infection with, thioglycolic acid solns. for treatment of, in humans)				
IT	68-11-1, biological studies				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(skin growth stimulant, for disease treatment and wound healing in humans)				

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:810651 CAPLUS
 DN 123:188587
 ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 1995
 TI Treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of the skin with hydrogen peroxide
 IN Kligman, Albert M.
 PA USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K031-74
 ICS A01N039-00
 CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9516454	A1	19950622	WO 1994-US14536	19941215
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2179188	AA	19950622	CA 1994-2179188	19941215
	AU 9514382	A1	19950703	AU 1995-14382	19941215
	EP 739209	A1	19961030	EP 1995-905978	19941215
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	US 1993-169843		19931217		
	US 1994-250248		19940527		
	WO 1994-US14536		19941215		
AB	Papulo-pustules (pimples) in the skin of patients suffering from various forms of acne, folliculitis, and rosacea are rapidly resolved by spot application of an aq. soln. contg. H2O2 and preferably .gtoreq.1 fruit acid (e.g. glycolic acid) and/or salicylic acid. Both open and closed comedones are also effectively treated by spot therapy with the soln. The soln. preferably contains H2O2 3-6, glycolic acid 2-4, and salicylic acid 2-4 wt.%, and is preferably applied 2-3 times daily. Treatments continue for 1-3 days when directed to papulo-pustules and 7-20 days when directed to comedones. The therapy also substantially reduces or avoids hyperpigmentation and scarring after resorption of the papulo-pustules. Application of the H2O2 soln. to the earliest spot (lesion) prevents development of larger papulo-pustules and reduces the possibility of scarring and hyperpigmentation.				
ST	acne treatment hydrogen peroxide; papulopustule treatment hydrogen peroxide; comedo treatment hydrogen peroxide; glycolate acne treatment; salicylate acne treatment				
IT	Fruit (acids of; treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (of fruit; treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)				
IT	Acne Comedo (treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)				
IT	Hair				

(follicle, disease, inflammation, treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Skin, disease
(hyperpigmentation, treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Skin, disease
(**rosacea**, treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with **hydrogen peroxide**)

IT Skin, disease
(scar, treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(treatment of papulo-pustules and comedones of skin with hydrogen peroxide)

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:98263 CAPLUS
 DN 132:141966
 ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 2000
 TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide,
 and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease
 IN Murad, Howard
 PA USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K033-40; A01N031-02; C11D003-48
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000006116	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17339	19990730
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6071541	A	20000606	US 1999-330127	19990611
	AU 9952466	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52466	19990730
	EP 1100454	A1	20010523	EP 1999-937680	19990730
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1998-94775P	P	19980731		
	US 1999-330127	A	19990611		
	WO 1999-US17339	W	19990730		
AB	This application relates to a stable pharmaceutical compn. and methods for the cleansing of skin to facilitate the prevention, treatment, and management of skin conditions, such as seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis , folliculitis , rosacea , perioral dermatitis , acne, impetigo and other inflammatory skin conditions, and the like, including a sufficient amt. of an acidic component of a hydroxyacid or tannic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to exfoliate a portion of the skin, a sufficient amt. of stabilized hydrogen peroxide to facilitate cleansing of the skin without substantial irritation thereof, and an antimicrobial agent in an amt. sufficient to inhibit or reduce microorganisms on the skin. A skin cleanser compn. contained water 49.2, EDTA 0.2, Surfine WLL 10, disodium laureth sulfosuccinate 17, disodium cocoamphodiacetate 11, PEG-150 pentaerythrityl tetrastearate 1.5, PEG-150 distearate 0.7, Me paraben 0.2, salicylic acid 1.6, citric acid 1.5, triclosan 0.3, Solubilisant LR1 2, fragrance 0.3, menthol 0.1, Actiphyte of black sankerroot BG50 0.1, sodium peroxylinecarbolic acid 0.2, cocamidopropyl PG dimonium chloride phosphate 1, and 35% hydrogen peroxide 3%. Efficacy of the compn. in the treatment of acne is disclosed.				
ST	pharmaceutical hydroxy acid antimicrobial skin disease; hydrogen peroxide antimicrobial pharmaceutical skin disease				
IT	Drug delivery systems (emulsions; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				

(gels; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydroxy; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Skin, disease
 (impetigo; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (lotions; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Cosmetics
 (moisturizers; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (ointments, creams; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (ointments; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Acne
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Antibacterial agents
 Antimicrobial agents
 Antioxidants
 Dermatitis
 Dyes
 Preservatives
 Psoriasis
 Seborrhea
 Skin, disease
 Stabilizing agents
 Surfactants
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Tannins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (topical; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, hydrogen peroxide, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:240923 CAPLUS
 DN 132:270089
 ED Entered STN: 14 Apr 2000
 TI Synergistic antimicrobial, dermatological and ophthalmic preparations
 containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
 IN Karagoezian, Hampar L.
 PA USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC A61K009-127; A61K033-40; A01N025-00; A01N059-08; A01N059-14
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000019981	A1	20000413	WO 1999-US23291	19991006
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9964169	A1	20000426	AU 1999-64169	19991006
	EP 1119347	A1	20010801	EP 1999-951810	19991006
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2003522109	T2	20030722	JP 2000-573343	19991006
	US 6488965	B1	20021203	US 2000-722919	20001127
PRAI	US 1998-169620	A	19981008		
	US 1999-412174	A	19991004		
	WO 1999-US23291	W	19991006		
AB	Disclosed are antimicrobial/pharmaceutical preps. (e.g., solns., gels, ointments, creams, sustained release preps., etc.) which include chlorite (e.g., a metal salt of a chlorite) in combination with a peroxy compd. (e.g., hydrogen peroxide), and methods for using such preps. for disinfection of articles or surfaces (e.g., contact lenses, counter tops, etc.), antisepsis of skin or other body parts, prevention or deterrence of scar formation and/or treatment and prophylaxis of dermal (i.e., skin or mucous membrane) disorders (e.g., wounds, burns, infections, cold sores, ulcerations, psoriasis , acne, or other scar-forming lesions). A gel contg. Na chlorite 0.06, H2O2 0.01, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 2, boric acid 0.15, HCl/NaOH q.s. to pH 7.4, and purified water q.s. to 100 % was formulated and applied on the affected arms to treat psoriasis plaques.				
ST	synergistic antimicrobial chlorite peroxide; skin eye disorder chlorite peroxide; disinfection contact lens chlorite peroxide				
IT	Eye, disease (allergic conjunctivitis, treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)				
IT	Wound healing promoters (cicatrizants; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)				
IT	Lip (cold sore, treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)				
IT	Skin, disease (decubitus ulcer, treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)				
IT	Mucous membrane (disease, treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg.				

chlorites and peroxides)

IT Contact lenses
(disinfection of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Eye, disease
(dry, treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels, topical; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes, sustained-release; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., topical; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained release matrix; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Antibacterial agents
Disinfectants
Preservatives
(synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Antimicrobial agents
(synergistic; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT Burn
Psoriasis
Skin, disease
(treatment of; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 63-89-8, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 3036-82-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylserine 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9032-42-2, Methylhydroxyethyl cellulose 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 25086-15-1, Methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 69670-80-0, Hydroxymethyl propyl cellulose
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained release matrix; synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7758-19-2, Sodium chlorite 10049-04-4, Chlorine dioxide 14314-27-3, Potassium chlorite 14674-72-7, Calcium chlorite 17188-11-3, Magnesium chlorite
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic antimicrobial preps. contg. chlorites and peroxides)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

- (1) Berger; US 4574084 A 1986 CAPLUS
- (2) Danner; US 5855922 A 1999 CAPLUS
- (3) Fujiwara; US 4670185 A 1987 CAPLUS
- (4) Gordon; US 3585147 A 1971
- (5) Kross; US 4891216 A 1990 CAPLUS
- (6) Laso; US 4317814 A 1982 CAPLUS
- (7) Ripley; US 5306440 A 1994 CAPLUS
- (8) Ripley; US 5736165 A 1998 CAPLUS

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:357610 CAPLUS
 DN 132:330848
 ED Entered STN: 31 May 2000
 TI Agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms
 PA Van Os, Jan, Belg.
 SO Belg., 20 pp.
 CODEN: BEXXAL
 DT Patent
 LA Dutch
 IC ICM A01N059-00
 ICS A01N037-10; A01N031-02
 CC 5-2 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 1011452	A6	19990907	BE 1997-745	19970912
PRAI	BE 1997-745		19970912		

AB An antimicrobial compn. which is environmentally compatible and nontoxic, does not induce resistance, and is suitable for use in all applications, e.g. in medicine, industry, agriculture, and food technol., comprises salicylic acid and glycerol dissolved in a nontoxic, nonaq. solvent (e.g. 98% denatured EtOH). The antimicrobial activity of the compn. is relatively independent of temp. The compn. may addnl. contain H2O2, glycolic acid, salt soln., AgCl, and/or PEG. To avoid the danger of explosion while mixing H2O2 with glycerol, the H2O2 may be slowly added to the compn. at 4.degree. at the time of use, maintaining the temp. at .ltoreq.4.5.degree.. Medical uses include disinfection of wounds and surgical instruments and treatment of acne, psoriasis, eczema, dermatomycosis, scabies, pruritis, and dry skin. The compn. can be used to disinfect drinking water and brewery, dairy, and other food processing equipment as well as air-conditioning equipment, flower bulbs, fruit, vegetables, and soil, to deodorize sewage and refuse, to rinse fish and shellfish, and to improve the germination of flower bulbs. Thus, a compn. contg. a 95% soln. of salicylic acid in 98% denatured EtOH 0.05, glycerol 12.45, and 50% aq. H2O2 87.50 wt.% was dild. 1000-fold in H2O for use as a disinfectant spray for food products.

ST disinfectant salicylate glycerol hydrogen peroxide; medical disinfectant salicylate glycerol peroxide; food disinfectant salicylate glycerol peroxide

IT Air conditioners
 Brines
 Disinfectants
 Drinking waters
 Fish
 Food
 Food industry
 Fruit
 Physiological saline solutions
 Shellfish
 Skin, disease
 Vegetable

(agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

IT Air purification
 (disinfection; agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)
 IT Antibacterial agents

(industrial; agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid,
biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies
7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7783-90-6, Silver
chloride, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 25322-68-3, PEG
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
study); USES (Uses)
(agent for control or inhibition of microorganisms)

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:789879 CAPLUS
 DN 134:105543
 ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 2000
 TI Skin care
 AU Fox, Charles
 CS USA
 SO Cosmetics & Toiletries (2000), 115(10), 24,26-29
 CODEN: CTOIDG; ISSN: 0361-4387
 PB Allured Publishing Corp.
 DT Journal; General Review
 LA English
 CC 62-0 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 AB A review with 16 refs. is given on antiaging cosmetics, hair color formulations, natural powd. colorants in makeup, oral products for chem. plaque control, sunscreens, and vehicles. Antiaging cosmetics contg. a soy biopeptide, a topical compn. which increases skin lipids, a micro-powder which can be used as massage cream, or hydroxytamoxifen are described. The mechanism of skin keratinocyte desquamation and its role in skin care and skin cosmetics is mentioned. Hair compns. contg. hydroxy acids for managing scalp diseases and an example of an anti-dandruff shampoo are given. Antimicrobials formulated into com. antiplaque products include chlorhexidine, triclosan, phenolic-related essential oils, and cetylpyridinium chloride. The inhibition of dental plaque by chem. surface modification is described. Concerning vehicles, rheol. modifications of hydrogen peroxide-based applications using crosslinked polyacrylic acid polymers, and aq.-based, leave-on skin preps. contg. lipid sol. active agents are discussed.
 ST review antiaging cosmetics skin hair care; antiplaque skin care vehicle cosmetics review
 IT Cosmetics
 (antiaging; skin and hair care)
 IT Hair preparations
 (skin and hair care)
 RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 RE
 (1) Andre-Frei, V; Int J Cosmet Sci 1999, V21(5), P299 CAPLUS
 (2) Beiersdorf AG; EP 976391 CAPLUS
 (3) Biomed Research and Technologies Inc; WO 0004870 CAPLUS
 (4) Den Material KK; JP 44828 2000
 (5) Henkel KgaA; DE 19837191 CAPLUS
 (6) Kanebo Ltd; JP 38335 2000
 (7) Kao Corp; JP 38333 2000
 (8) Koyama, J; Nippon Keshohin Gijutsusha Kaiki in Japanese 1999, V33(1), P16 CAPLUS
 (9) Merck GmbH; DE 19835691 CAPLUS
 (10) Murad, H; WO 0006144 CAPLUS
 (11) Olsson, J; Oral Biofilms Plaque Control 1998, P295 CAPLUS
 (12) Petersen, F; Oral Biofilms Plaque Control 1998, P277 CAPLUS
 (13) Schmucker-Castner, J; Int J Cosmet Sci 1999, V21(5), P313 CAPLUS
 (14) The Procter & Gamble Co; WO 0006111 CAPLUS
 (15) Wella AG; WO 0008465 CAPLUS
 (16) Wis-Surel, G; Int J Cosmet Sci 1999, V21(5), P327 CAPLUS

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 243 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:719000 CAPLUS
 DN 135:262277
 ED Entered STN: 03 Oct 2001
 TI Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for managing skin conditions
 IN Murad, Howard
 PA USA
 SO U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,071,541.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K033-40
 ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-35; A61K031-045
 NCL 424616000
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1, 62
 FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6296880	B1	20011002	US 2000-549202	20000413
	US 6071541	A	20000606	US 1999-330127	19990611
	US 2002041901	A1	20020411	US 2001-878231	20010612
	US 6383523	B1	20020507		
	US 2003007939	A1	20030109	US 2002-77928	20020220
	US 2002172719	A1	20021121	US 2002-93443	20020311
PRAI	US 1998-94775P	P	19980731		
	US 1999-330127	A2	19990611		
	US 2000-549202	A1	20000413		
	US 2001-878231	A2	20010612		
	US 2001-953431	A2	20010917		
AB	This application relates to a stable pharmaceutical compn. and methods for the cleansing of skin to facilitate the prevention, treatment, and management of skin conditions, such as seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, folliculitis, rosacea, perioral dermatitis, acne, impetigo and other inflammatory skin conditions, and the like, including a sufficient amt. of an acidic component of a hydroxyacid or tannic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to exfoliate a portion of the skin, a sufficient amt. of stabilized H2O2 to facilitate cleansing of the skin without substantial irritation thereof, and an antimicrobial agent including at least one of an antibacterial agent, antimicrobial agent, antiviral agent, anthelmintic, or a combination thereof, in an amt. sufficient to inhibit or reduce microorganisms on the skin.				
ST	skin disease treatment hydroxycarboxylate peroxide antiviral				
IT	Surfactants				
	(amphoteric; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(cleansing; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				
	(emulsions, topical; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				
	(gels, topical; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(hydroxy; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)				
IT	Skin, disease				
	(impetigo; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals)				

and other actives)

IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Skin, disease
(pseudofolliculitis barbae; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Skin, disease
(rosacea; topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Acne
Anthelmintics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antioxidants
Antiviral agents
Dermatitis
Fungicides
Psoriasis
Seborrhea
(topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT Tannins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 41621-49-2, Ciclopirox olamine 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 68797-35-3, Dipotassium glycyrrhizate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. for managing skin conditions contg. acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

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- (2) Anon; GB 1135643 1968 CAPLUS
- (3) Anon; GB 2076286 A 1981 CAPLUS
- (4) Anon; CA 1174976 1984 CAPLUS
- (5) Anon; EP 0191214 A2 1986 CAPLUS
- (6) Anon; GB 2189294 B 1987
- (7) Anon; EP 2250539 B1 1991
- (8) Anon; EP 0425504 B1 1995 CAPLUS
- (9) Bansemir; US 4900721 1990 CAPLUS
- (10) Barton; US 5695745 1997 CAPLUS
- (11) Bowing; US 4051058 1977 CAPLUS
- (12) Bowing; US 4051059 1977 CAPLUS
- (13) Burke; US 5296215 1994 CAPLUS
- (14) Burke; US 5693318 1997
- (15) Claeys; US 4203765 1980
- (16) Cook; US 5008030 1991 CAPLUS
- (17) Devillez; US 5958984 1999 CAPLUS

- (18) Dresdner; US 5357636 1994
- (19) Ganci; US 4438102 1984 CAPLUS
- (20) Hall; US 5547990 1996 CAPLUS
- (21) Hopkins; US 4534945 1985 CAPLUS
- (22) Jarrett; US 5593952 1997 CAPLUS
- (23) Mills, O; Semin Dermatol 1982, P233
- (24) Newell; US 3297456 1967 CAPLUS
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- (26) Schmidt; US 5139788 1992 CAPLUS
- (27) Scholz; US 5951993 1999 CAPLUS
- (28) Sioufi; J of pharm Sciences 1977, V66/8, P1166
- (29) Yu; US 5641475 1997 CAPLUS

L10 ANSWER 49 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The composition subjected to lyophilisation can comprise liposomes containing active substances of all kinds, in particular substances of pharmaceutical or nutritional value or substances having a cosmetic action. Suitable cosmetic substances include products intended for skin care and hair care, for example humectants such as glycerol, sorbitol, pentaerythritol, inositol and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid and its salts; artificial tanning agents such as dihydroxyacetone, erythrulose, glyceraldehyde and .gamma.-dialdehydes such as tartaric aldehyde, (optionally in association with colourants); water-soluble anti-sunburn agents; antiperspirants, deodorants, astringents and freshening, toning, cicatrisant, keratolytic and depilatory products; perfumed water; extracts of animal or plant tissues, such as proteins, polysaccharides and amniotic liquid; water-soluble hair dyes, anti-dandruff agents, anti-seborrhoea agents, oxidising agents (bleaching agents) such as hydrogen peroxide, and reducing agents such as thioglycolic acid and its salts. Pharmaceutically active substances which may be mentioned include: vitamins, hormones, enzymes (for example superoxide dismutase), vaccines, anti-inflammatory agents (for example hydrocortisone), antibiotics and bactericides.

PI US 4247411

19810127

=>

L10 ANSWER 48 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The aqueous gels of the invention may include various anti-**psoriasis** drugs, vitamins, and other drugs, any or all of which can be included in these formulations which use a polyoxybutylene-polyoxyethylene gel matrix as a means of supplying the drug to various areas of the body where they are most effective. The aqueous gels of this invention may include a deodorant or an antiperspirant, such as those based on oxyquinoline salts, zinc oxide, etc., an astringent, such as aluminum chlorohydrate; and an antiseptic such as hexachlorodihydroxydiphenylmethane. Also, the gels of this invention may contain **hydrogen peroxide**; materials for treating planters warts, such as cantharadin, ingredients for treating athletes foot such as undecylenic acid; and insecticides such as N,N-diethyltoluamide.

PI

US 4465663

19840814

L10 ANSWER 47 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The water-in-oil emulsions of the instant invention have many potential uses in cosmetic, pharmaceutical and insecticide applications. They are compatible with most of the known primary treatment agents used in cosmetic, pharmaceutical and insecticide formulations. At least one primary treatment agent may be included in the emulsion in amount of about 1 to 10 percent, and preferably about 2 to 5 percent, of the total weight of the composition. For example, the emulsions of the invention may be compounded with deodorants and antiperspirants. Simple deodorants such as oxyquinoline salts and zinc oxide; astringents such as aluminum chlorohydrate; antiseptics such as diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and hexachlorodihydroxydiphenylmethane; and pesticides such as boric acid; hexachlorophene and N,N-diethyltoluamide may be compounded with the water-in-oil emulsions of this invention. These emulsions may be used in shampoos, skin creams and for hair products. Also, the emulsions of this invention may contain **hydrogen peroxide**; materials for treating planters warts, such as cantharadin, ingredients for treating athlete's foot such as undecylenic acid, as well as various anti-**psoriasis** drugs, vitamins, and other drugs.

PI US 4474912

19841002

L10 ANSWER 46 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM In the past, urea **hydrogen peroxide** has been disclosed for use in oral and otic pharmaceutical preparations (U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,120,430, 3,657,413 and 4,302,441); for use as an antiseptic (U.S. Pat. No. 2,542,898); and for use as an antiseptic when used in combination with glycerol for promoting the healing of damaged tissues (U.S. Pat. No. 2,430,450). Urea by itself has been mentioned for use in suppositories, but not in combination with **hydrogen peroxide** as a urea **hydrogen peroxide** compound (U.S. Pat. Nos. 1,661,588 and 4,291,062). Also benzoyl peroxide has been described for use as a skin treatment for such ailments as acne and **seborrhea** (U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,535,442, 4,056,611, 4,075,353, 4,163,800 and 4,228,163). U.S. Pat. No. 4,320,116 discloses a foodstuff and animal feed stuff containing an antibacterial system and teaches the use of carbamide peroxide for the foregoing purpose. Hydrocortisone is used alone or in synergistic combination in topical and rectal formulations due to its anti-inflammatory, antipruritic and vasoconstrictive action. However, none of the foregoing patents or other prior art known to applicant has ever used urea **hydrogen peroxide** or benzoyl **peroxide** either alone or in combination with hydrocortisone in a rectal formulation for hemorrhoid treatment.

PI US 4514384 19850430

L10 ANSWER 47 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The water-in-oil emulsions of the instant invention have many potential uses in cosmetic, pharmaceutical and insecticide applications. They are compatible with most of the known primary treatment agents used in cosmetic, pharmaceutical and insecticide formulations. At least one primary treatment agent may be included in the emulsion in amount of about 1 to 10 percent, and preferably about 2 to 5 percent, of the total weight of the composition. For example, the emulsions of the invention may be compounded with deodorants and antiperspirants. Simple deodorants such as oxyquinoline salts and zinc oxide; astringents such as aluminum chlorohydrate; antiseptics such as diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethylmethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and hexachlorodihydroxydiphenylmethane; and pesticides such as boric acid; hexachlorophene and N,N-diethyltoluamide may be compounded with the water-in-oil emulsions of this invention. These emulsions may be used in shampoos, skin creams and for hair products. Also, the emulsions of this invention may contain **hydrogen peroxide**; materials for treating planters warts, such as cantharadin, ingredients for treating athlete's foot such as undecylenic acid, as well as various anti-**psoriasis** drugs, vitamins, and other drugs.

PI US 4474912 19841002

L10 ANSWER 48 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The aqueous gels of the invention may include various anti-**psoriasis** drugs, vitamins, and other drugs, any or all of which can be included in these formulations which use a polyoxybutylene-polyoxyethylene gel matrix as a means of supplying the drug to various areas of the body where they are most effective. The aqueous gels of this invention may include a deodorant or an antiperspirant, such as those based on oxyquinoline salts, zinc oxide, etc., an astringent, such as aluminum chlorohydrate; and an antiseptic such as hexachlorodihydroxydiphenylmethane. Also, the gels of this invention may contain **hydrogen peroxide**; materials for treating planters warts, such as cantharadin, ingredients for treating athletes foot such as undecylenic acid; and insecticides such as N,N-diethyltoluamide.

PI

US 4465663

19840814

L10 ANSWER 43 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Provision can be made for the aqueous phase E, which is to be encapsulated within the spherules, to be an aqueous solution of active substance, preferably isoosmotic with respect to the phase D of the dispersion. The aqueous phase E may contain various products in solution, in particular polymers. For a cosmetic composition, the aqueous phase E encapsulated within the spherules contains, for example, at least one product chosen from the group consisting of humectants such as glycerine, sorbitol, pentaerythritol, inositol, pyrrolidone-carboxylic acid and its salts; artificial suntanning agents such as dihydroxyacetone, erythrulose, glyceraldehyde, alpha-dialdehydes such as tartaric aldehyde, optionally combined with colorants; water-soluble agents for protection against sunlight; antiperspirants, deodorants; astringents; freshening agents, tonics, healing, keratolytic and depilatory products; animal or plant tissue extracts; perfumed waters; water-soluble colorants; anti-dandruff agents; antiseborrheic agents; oxidising agents such as **hydrogen peroxide** and reducing agents such as thioglycolic acid and its salts.

PI US 4830857

19890516

L10 ANSWER 41 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
DETD

PRODUCT FORMULA 2 % W/W
ACTIVE MATERIALS

Dandruff,
Alcohol SDA 40 200.degree.
51.0 Coal tar distillate 4%

Psoriasis
Salicyclic Acid
3.0 Coal tar extract 2 to 8.75%

Seborrheic
Sulfur 5.0 Coal tar solution 2.5 to 5%

Dermatitis
Ethocel Standard
1.0 Coal tar, USP, .5 to 5%

Preparations
100 Premium Pyrrithione zinc 1 to 2%
Volatile Silicone
40.0 Pyrrithione zinc .1 to .25%
Salicyclic Acid 1.8 to 3%
Selenium sulfide 1%
Sulfur 2 to 5%
Sulfur 2 to 5% with salicyclic
acid 1.8 to 3%

PRODUCT FORMULA 3 % W/W
ACTIVE MATERIALS

Acne Lotion
Alcohol SDA 40 200.degree.
89.0 Benzoyl Peroxide 2.5 to 10%
Ethocel Standard
1.0 Resorcinol 2% when combined
100 Premium with 3 to 8% sulfur
Benzoyl Peroxide
10.0 Resorcinol monoacetate 3%
when combined with sulfur at
3 to 8%
Salicyclic acid .5 to 2%
Sulfur 3 to 10%

PRODUCT FORMULA 4 % W/W
ACTIVE MATERIALS

Antifungal
Alcohol SDA 40 200.degree.
57.49
Iodochloryhydroxyquin 3%

Lotion Ethocel Standard
1.51 Miconazole nitrate 2%
100 Premium Nystatin 100,000 unit/gram
Propylene Carbonate
40.00
Tolnaftate 1%
Tolnaftate 1.0 Undecylenic acid, calcium
undecylenate, zinc undecylenate
may be used individually or in
any ratio which provides a
total undecylenate concentration
of 10 to 25%
Haloprogin 1%

Any single antifungal active
mentioned above with hydro-
cortisone or hydrocortisone
acetate .5 to 1%
Any single antifungal active
mentioned above with any
single keratolytic active
agent recognized as safe and
effective by the OTC final
monograph

PRODUCT FORMULA 5 % W/W
ACTIVE MATERIALS

Diaper Rash

Alcohol SDA 40 200..degree.
97.75

Alkyldimethyl benzylammonium

Lotion Ethocel Standard

1.00 chloride

100 Premium Allantoin (5-ureidohydantoin)

Panthenol .05 Aluminum acetate

Alkyldimethyl benzyl-

.25 Aluminum hydroxide

ammonium chloride

Aluminum dihydroxy allantoinate

Hydrocortisone acetate

.05 Amylum

Aromatic oils

Balsam peru

Balsam peru oil

Beeswax

Benzethonium chloride

Benzocaine

Bicarbonate of soda

Bismuth subcarbonate

Bismuth subnitrate

Boric acid

Calamine (prepared calamine)

Calcium carbonate

Calcium undecylenate

Camphor

Casein

Cellulose

Chloroxylenol (p-chloro-m-
xylenol)

Cod liver oil

Corn starch

Cysteine hydrochloride

Dexpanthenol (D-panthenol)

Dibucaine

Diperodon hydrochloride

Eucalyptol

Glycerin

Hexachlorophene

Hydrocortisone acetate

8-Hydroxyquinoline

Iron oxide

Lanolin

Live yeast cell derivative

Magnesium carbonate

Menthol

Methapyrilene

Methionine

DL-Methionine
 Methylbenzethonium chloride
 Microporous cellulose
 Mineral oil
 Oil of cade
 Oil of Eucalyptus
 Oil of lavender
 Oil of peppermint
 Oil of white thyme
 Panthenol
 Para-chloromercuriphenol
 Petrolatum
 Phenol
 Phenylmercuric nitrate
 Pramoxine hydrochloride
 Protein hydrolysate (composed
 of L-leucine, L-isoleucine,
 L-methionine, L-phenylalanine,
 and L-tyrosine)
 Resorcinol (resorcin)
 Salicylic acid
 Shark liver oil
 Silicone
 Sorbitan monostearate
 Starch
 Talc
 Tetracaine
 Vitamin A
 Vitamin A palmitate
 Vitamin D
 Vitamin D.sub.2
 Vitamin E (DL-alpha-tocopheryl
 acetate)
 White petrolatum

PRODUCT FORMULA 6 % W/W

ACTIVE MATERIALS

Poison Ivy,

Alcohol SDA 40 200.degree.
68.00

Alcohol

Oak and Sumac

Ethocel Standard

1.0 Allantoin (5-ureidohydantoin)

Preparations

100 Premium Beechwood creosote
 Lidocaine 1.0 Benzethonium chloride
 Calamine 10.0 Benzocaine
 Volatile Silicone
 20.00

Benzyl alcohol
 Bicarbonate of soda
 Bichloride of mercury
 Bithionol
 Calamine
 Camphor
 Cetyldimethylbenzylammonium
 chloride
 Chloral hydrate
 Chloroform
 Chloropheniramine maleate
 Dimethyl polysiloxane
 Dipiperidon hydrochloride

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
Endothermic hectorite
Ferric chloride
Glycerin
Hexachlorophene
Hydrogen peroxide
Hydrous zirconia
Iron oxide
Isopropyl alcohol
Lanolin
Lead acetate
Lidocaine
Menthol
Merbromin
Oil of eucalyptus
Oil of turpentine
Panthenol
Parethoxycaine
Phenol
Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen
citrate
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
Pyrilamine maleate
Salicylic acid
Tannic acid
Tincture of impatiens bi-flora
Triethanolamine
Zinc acetate

r gram (used

in combination only)

PI US 4963591

19901016

-1	0.1-1		
Fragrances		0.2-0.5	0.2-0.5
Enzymes	Protease/Lipase	0-5	0-5
Water	Balance		
Hair dyes			
Ingredients	Examples		%
Component 1:	Alkaline dyeing cream		
Surfactants	Lauryl ether sulfate	1-4	
	Ethoxylated castor oil	1-2	
Consistency regulators	Fatty alcohols	8-10	
Reductants	Sodium sulfite	0.8-1.2	
Buffers	Ammonium chloride	0.5-1	
Sequestrants	1-Hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid	0.1-0.2	
Alkaline agents	Ammonia	1.2-2	
Oxidation dyestuffs	Developing agents	1	
Coupling agents		1	
Enzyme	Laccase	0-5	
Water		Balance	
Component II:	Hydrogen peroxide dispersion		
Surfactants	Lauryl ether sulfate	0.5-1	
Oxidants	Hydrogen peroxide	6-9	
Stabilizers	1-Hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid	1-1.5	
Thickeners	Polyacrylates	3-5	
Enzyme	Laccase	0-5	
Water		Balance	
Shaving cream			
Ingredients	Examples		%
Soaps	Palmitic/Stearic acid	30-40	
	Potassium hydroxide	5-7	
	Sodium hydroxide	1-2	
Fatty components	Coconut oil	5-10	
	Polyethyleneglycol	0-2	
Stabilizers	Sodium tetraborate	0-0.5	
	Sodium silicate	0-0.5	
	Sorbitol	0-3	
Enzyme	Protease	0-5	
Water		Balance	
Shaving lotion			
Ingredients	Examples		%
Disinfecting and phonic acid	Ethanol	40-80	
Refatting agents	Di-n-butyl adipate	1-2	
Solubilizers	Ethoxylated castor oil	0.5-1	
Adstringents	Vegetable extracts	1-10	
Antiirritants	Panthenol	0-0.5	
Vegetable extracts		0-2	
Stabilizers	Glycerine	0-5	
	Sorbitol	0-5	
	Propyleneglycol	0-3	
Enzymes	Protease	0-5	
Water		Balance	
Hair pomade			
Ingredients	Examples		%
Consistency regulators	Fatty alcohols	4-5	
	Ethoxylated lanolin alcohols	3-6	
Mineral fats	Vaseline	45-52	
	Branched chain paraffins	10-18	
Antioxidants	2,6-bis(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-4-methyl phenol (BHT)	0.5-1	
Fragrances		0.2-0.4	

Dyestuffs		0.1
Enzymes	Lipase	0-5
Emollients	Glycerine	Balance
Setting lotion		
Ingredients	Examples	%
Solvents	Isopropanol	12-20
Film forming	Vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl	2-3.5
components	acetate copolymers	
Softening agents	Vinyl pyrrolidone/dimethyl	0.2-1
	amino ethyl methacrylate	
Conditioners	Protein hydrolysates	0.2-0.5
Antistatics	Cetyl trimethyl ammonium	0.1-0.5
	chloride	
Emulsifiers	Ethoxylated castor oil	0.1-0.5
Fragrances		0.1-0.2
Dyestuffs		<0.1
Enzymes	Lipase	0-5
Water		Balance
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